



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES OF CASES.

ESTATE BY ENTIRETIES.—An estate by entireties, and not one of joint tenancy, is held in *Simons v. Bollinger* (Ind.), 48 L. R. A. 234, to be created by a deed made to husband and wife “jointly,” and the word “jointly” is construed as surplusage.

POLICE POWER—BARBERS.—The power of the legislature to require barbers to obtain a certificate of registration before carrying on their business is upheld in *State v. Zeno* (Minn.), 48 L. R. A. 88, as a valid exercise of the police power to protect health.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION—SELECTION WHERE HUSBAND INSANE.—A selection of the exempted property which is allowed to the head of a family is held, in *Ecker v. Lindskog* (S. D.), 48 L. R. A. 155, to be properly made by the wife, when the husband is incompetent to make it because of insanity, although most of the property belonged to him.

FEDERAL LAWS—ADMINISTRATION IN STATE COURTS.—The limitation of liability of the owners of vessels for maritime losses by the Federal statute is held, in *Loughia v. McCaulley* (Pa.), 48 L. R. A. 33, to be within the power of State courts to administer in an action to recover for death caused by a collision. With this case is a note on the administration of Federal laws in State courts.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—ENCROACHMENT ON STREET—BAY WINDOWS.—A bay window extending four feet and seven inches over a street at a point eight feet above the ground, though it does not interfere with travel, is held in *State v. Kean* (N. H.), 48 L. R. A. 102, to constitute an indictable nuisance, where a statute declares it shall be a nuisance to erect a structure that obstructs the street or lessens its full breadth.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—RIGHT TO BE CONFRONTED WITH WITNESSES.—In *Motes v. United States*, 20 Sup. Ct. 994, it is held that the right of the accused, under the Sixth Amendment of the United States Constitution, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, is violated by permitting the deposition of a witness testifying at an examining trial, and absent from no fault of the accused, to be read in evidence against him.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—WHITES AND NEGROES.—The right of colored children to attend any school they or their parents may choose, instead of being restricted to the separate schools established for colored children, is denied in *People v. School Board* (N. Y.), 48 L. R. A. 113, where equal accommodations are furnished for colored children. It is held that the constitutional provision for free schools does not prevent the classification of the children with respect to their attendance on particular schools.